

Our goods are marked at a rate of profit usual on wholesale and sale transactions. We keep no books. Our scale of charges is regulated exclusively for customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are desirous to pay for their goods before they require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

FARMER and COMPANY.

OMBRE STRIPES, &c.
We have just bought similar material in Oxford street, London, on last May 1st. It was very much worn. Such was the remark of a lady who saw our Ombre Stripes, and this morning. As the name indicates, the stripes are shaded.

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PILLOW-CASES.
One hundred clerks are employed daily in sorting and defacing the returned notes in the Bank of England. They are stored for five years, and then destroyed. The last batch when destroyed, though closely packed, extended for seven miles, and if placed edge to edge would have covered 16,000 miles or thereabouts. When we commenced to open this extraordinary parcel of pillow-cases we thought of the returned notes of the Bank of England.

quantity staggered in—dozens upon dozens, scores upon scores, hundreds upon hundreds, thousands upon thousands. A man's petticoat's hemknit stock, a man's turtler, who made pillow-cases and a speciality, gave our London buyer the opportunity. He came and he left. They are ready for use, ready with embossed or initial letters, and some handsome monograms; and the price range from 2s to 2s 6d per pair. The greatest bargains we ever submitted. Prompt cash only. FARMER and CO.

MANTEL. Now that the winter season is well advanced, buyers are beginning to inquire for lighter textures in jackets and Mantle

now on view in our Mantle Department, where some very pretty and ladylike gowns, in Cashmere Capes and Dolmans, Cashmere jackets, Black Satin de Lyon Mantles, and Cloth and Satin Dolmans, may be inspected. The Cashmere Capes and Dolmans range from 15s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each, the Cashmere Jackets from 12s. 6d. to 3s., the Satin de Lyon Mantles from 52s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each, and the Cloth and Satin Dolmans from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. We have still a large assortment of Ladies' Ulsters in Scotch tweed—Mellons, Hancock Bours, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 3s. FARMER and COMPANY.

hog shades, 35 114; Black Gros Grains, 35 114. These and a large assortment of better numbers are now ready for inspection in our Sales Department. Patterns free. All prompt cash prices. **FABRIC NEER AND COMPANY.**

in same department, some Ladies' Fancy Wool Squares, 74 to 75 3/4 each, which we might have marked double the money, and when they would have appeared excellent value; but we sell for 75 3/4, and we are sure to make a small profit, as there is nothing to write off for bad debts. FARMER and COMPANY.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
 Fresh assortment, ex mail steamer, Ladies' trimmed straw Hats, 12s 6d to 25s. Ladies' trimmed straw Bonnets, 18s 6d to 30s. Millinery Bonnets, 18s 6d to 42s. Some really choice designs will be found in this parcel. FARMER and COMPANY.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Selfe, maker; quality, the best Hemstitched, 10s 6d and 12s 6d
per dozen prompt net cash. FARMER and CO.

UNDERCLOTHING.
Further shipments of factory-made Underclothing. Ladies' Chemises, 1s 6d doz. Ladies' worked Chemises, 4s 6d each pair. Ladies' striped Nightgowns, 4s 6d each. Ladies' worked Nightgowns, 4s 6d each. Ladies' flannel Wrappers, 18s 6d to 30s 6d each. Ladies' even modelled Corsets, 4s 6d to 18s 6d. Infants' Underclothing in great variety. FARMER and COMPANY.

TOWELS.
Further shipments of the best quality Towels, 10s 6d and 12s 6d per dozen prompt net cash. FARMER and CO.

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your money to better advantage elsewhere. But before you purchase, please take thorough our stock of 20,000 (twenty thousand) dozen, comprising 6 3/4 per dozen, and rising up to 4 1/2. All wholesale prices for prompt cash.

FARMER and CO.

QUILTS, ONE GUINEA EACH.

Most ladies know by this time where to buy their Blankets. Now our GUINEA BLANKETS, like our GUINEA LONGCLOTHS, are now as familiar as household words. We advertised the guinea in the city at 35c 6d, and that was the price. Now we have the experience of most buyers has uniformly been to buy at 35c 6d. So with our Guinea Blankets. We know they will be the same.

in-vant, and to entail loss of time, and we made known this fact to the public. We have now a shipment of Quilts to announce, and would ask the attention of all housewives desirous of saving a few shillings on each article. We have good useful coloured quilts at \$3.00, strong white quilts at \$6.95 and \$8.12, a warm blanket at \$3.00, a heavy quilted coverlet at \$3.00, a lace, and lace Quilt, but our best offer is a new variety of covered Toilet Quilt, 3 yards by 23 yards, price One Guinea unmatched anywhere. Payment cash only. FAERNER AND CO.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.
The following are the principal items in stock—

25, 30, 35. Black and Gold Card Table, 4 guineas. Black and Gold
 Gold Ormisham Cabinet, a perfect gem, 12 guineas. Stuffed-up
 Occasional Chairs, for the Drawing-Room or Boudoir, our special
 pattern, The Langtry, The Enid, The Windsor, The Guinevere
 The Grandmaster, and others, upholstered in charming French
 Cretonnes, most comfortable and luxurious, from 42s upwards.
 FARMER AND COMPANY,

BENT-WOOD FURNITURE.
 We hold the largest stock in Sydney of Austrian Cabinet
 Rose Tree, Walnut, &c. &c. English

BEDSTEADS. A most comprehensive assortment, including every style and price required for furnishing any description of residence. We purposely avoid keeping common bedsteads, preferring to be able to guarantee the best. We sell to retail hard-ware stores. We manufacture our bedsteads at the very quality and style that our prices are in proportion to.

solid brass mountings, very elegant designs, at 5 guineas, while we believe are not to be matched in the city under 65 lbs. The we have the largest stock of SPRING MATTRESSES out of London, both English, American, German, and Colonial made goods. Our prices are strictly wholesale, as we sell for ready money only to the FARMER and CO.

MAT CURTAINS.

A first shipment, comprising our now well-known standard pattern, with several newly drawn designs, chiefly of the Anglo-Japanese and Persian in character. These include a sturdy; price 21s. per pair. Also handsome Norfolk and

HIGH CLASS TAILORING.
For prompt cash only. Gentlemen who pay have not to find the money for those who don't. Cutters; Measurers; Schemers; Phillips, and Irish. Promoters (a splendid selection of materials) commence 10c. Suit, 23 1/2 in. Every garment made to order, and guaranteed to the entire satisfaction of purchasers. **FARMER AND COMPANY.**
CUTTERS AND MEASURERS.

We are able to sell a Scotch Tweed Overcoat at 21s that cost
 30s in other shops; a Grampton Tweed Ulster at 21s that you pay
 30s in other shops; a superior West of England Sack Overcoat
 at 20s 6d that cost 30s. True, the principle is
 our NEW SYSTEM, applied by the large London firms, and
 our NEW SYSTEM comes in here and helps us, to wit, PROMPT
 CASH PAYMENTS by buyer and seller. FARMER and CO.

TWEED SUITS, GENTLEMEN'S, at 27s 6d.
 Pure Bannockburn and Grampton Tweeds, well
 thoroughly shrunken, fashionable shape, will fit any sort of figure
 27s 6d wholesale price for ready money, cannot match.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER SOCKS.
A splendid quality merino, 10 6d per dozen; extra quality Cashmere, 15 6d per dozen. A single pair at the same rate. A marked at wholesale prices for prompt sale. **FARMER'S.**

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERSHIRTS, &c.
A splendid assortment. Gentlemen's Merino Undershirts warm, fleecy, durable, 2s 3d upwards. Gentlemen's Drawers equally cheap. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sleeping Boses, quite luxury these very cold nights, better than any warming-pan.

TWEEDS BY THE YARD.
Any length cut, and only the lowest wholesale prices changed. We sell the best plain Colonial Tweeds at 2s 6d per yard, the best country Scotch and West of England Tweeds at 3s 6d, then the best of all kinds at 4s 6d. We are cutting down prices, and thus giving you the best value for your money. While Biss cuts four Tweeds in the old yard, we can have every shade and pattern. Silks, buttons, twists, beads, and every description of trimmings to match the tweeds at the lowest wholesale prices for prompt cash. **FAMMIE & COMPANY.**

OVERCOATS, EXTRA SIZES.

extra large and about figures, is now open for inspection. **FARMER**
 Prices, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$26, \$28, \$30, and \$32.
and COMPANY.

The motion was agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY EVIDENCE BILL.

Mr. WISDOM moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Evidence Bill. As he had explained on the previous occasion the provisions it contained had received the unanimous approval of the House, he did not propose to say anything further. The object of the bill was to enable either House of Parliament, or any select committee, to examine witnesses on oath. It provided for the appointment of witnesses by the House, and also for the appointment of committees for non-attendance. At different times cases had arisen for inquiry in which, if they had had a bill of this kind in force, the House would have been enabled to proceed in a much more satisfactory manner than under the present system. At present the only committees on which that had power to examine witnesses were the committees of the House of Commons and the Qualifications Committee, but this bill would extend the power to all committees, as well as to the House itself. He believed there had been four cases in which it would have been of great service to the colonies. As he did not anticipate any opposition to the bill, he would not further allude upon it, but simply move

Mr. FARNELL said he had no objection to this bill, as the clauses were taken out of the bill introduced by the Government of which he was a member. In 1877 the House passed a resolution that the Government should bring in a bill defining the privileges of Parliament. The Government did so, and he was a member of the committee on that bill, and when they were brought in a committee on hon. members put in a demand that made the privileges undefined, and gave them the privileges of the House of Commons. That bill was thrown out in the Upper Chamber, and is the next session the Government brought in another bill to deal with the same

question the best way they could. It was passed through that Assembly, but for some reason or other did not pass into law. A change of Government took place, and the present Government let the matter sleep from that time to this. He asked if there was not as much necessity for a bill to define the Privileges of Parliament now as there was in 1878.

Mr. FITZPATRICK endorsed all that had been said by his late colleague and chief. He would support the bill, as he believed it would give all they required. Some years ago he gave notice affirming the propriety of bringing in a bill to the same effect, and it was brought in by one of the

Government, of which he was a member—a bill to define the privileges of Parliament. But the nature of the bill was changed abruptly by their opponents, and it did not pass in the Upper House. It was attempted to confer upon the Assembly the powers of the British House of Commons, and that he never would consent to. He thought this bill would meet all the necessities of the case.

Mr. GARRETT said he would support this bill as far as it went; but he thought some protection should be afforded to witnesses when they were brought before that House. In the House of Commons that protection was given to them, and those who threatened witnesses had been punished.

Mr. R. B. SMITH did not intend to oppose the bill. He thought it would be wise for the Attorney-General to consider the expediency of withdrawing this bill and introducing another.

Mr. SLATTERY said he would support the bill. It was certainly necessary that they should have power such as that given by the measure, in order to protect themselves from attacks outside by summoning witnesses to the bar, and examining them upon oath. He believed there was no danger whatever that to be apprehended from members being allowed to examine witnesses, but at the same time he agreed with the hon. member for Canada that witnesses should not be liable to arrest and imprisonment. He did not see why members of

The Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council should not be liable to be called before the bar of the House, and he thought that provision of the Bill was objectionable. A member of the Legislature should be placed on an equality with other persons who were liable to be summoned.

Mr. REID thought the object of the bill would meet with the approval of hon. members; but there were certain objections to which the Attorney-General ought to have his attention directed. He thought it desirable that there should be no danger of collision between the House of Parliament on the one hand and the courts of law on the other, in reference to the penalties to be inflicted for non-attendance.

The bill was read the second time, and the House went into committee *pro forma*.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at seventeen minutes past 11 o'clock until 4 o'clock on the following day (Friday).

NEW NOTICES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.
Mr. ROGUE to move,—That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the report upon the management of the Public School in Crowsnest Park, and to report thereon to the House as soon as possible. Mr. HENRY PARKES of that school. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Henry Parkes, Mr. Farrell, Dr. Renwick, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Fremlin, Mr. William Forester, Mr. Abigail, Mr. Heslar, Mr. Poole, and the motion.

Mr. WILLIAM FORESTER to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of the original proposed agreement submitted by the Agent-General in London, by General Fielding and Mr. J. L. Montefiore, a short time previous to the execution of the contract with the Eastern Extension Telegraphic Company, to be

permitted to undertake the construction of a new line of telegraphic communication between London, Australia, by way of Singapore and the Eastern Seas and Northern Australia, and of all minutes, documents, and correspondence having reference thereto.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

Mr. William Forster to move—That this House disapproves of the course taken by the two authorities at Darlinghurst for—1. In compelling vaccination of any person from the person described as the woman Fisher. 2. In inflicting penalties upon Mary Ann Thompson for refusing to be vaccinated.

DEPUTATION.

NEWCASTLE GENERAL CEMETERY.
Yesterday, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Fletcher, M.L.A., Mr. Lloyd, M.L.A., and Mr. J. Cross, Mayor of Newcastle, had an interview with the hon. Minister for Lands, with reference to the Newcastle General Cemetery. In the first place, the deputation requested that the fence might be removed back to the proper boundary, so as to leave the road, which has been proclaimed, outside. They also requested the Minister to cause the ground to be cleared and made fit for burials; also, that a caretaker's house should be built, and that the different denominations should be supplied with plans showing their several

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to the first request, said he would cause the fence to be removed at once to the proper line. As regards the other matters, if the deputation would put them before him in writing, he would take them into consideration at the earliest possible moment.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Sir,—The article in your Saturday's issue relative to the Privy Council's decision in *Turner v. Welsh* has been re-

with anxiety by those who have hitherto thought they safely held either conditionally-purchased or freehold lands from the Crown in this colony. The above decision does away with security at once. In the settled districts there are some few acres through which a right of way may not now be claimed.

If such right of user is not upset by proper and freehold legislation, there is scarcely any property in this colony that will not have to surrender many acres to the public without indemnity, and suffer moreover from the depreciation of the residue of their lands. This depreciation would be so great as to affect the whole community in the colony, and indirectly every individual's life.

To use your own words: "Every cattle track that traverses the country, and every dividing short-cut or by-path respecting which evidence of continuous uninterrupted use can be obtained is, unless readily to be shown provided, henceforth to be regarded as a permanent public road."

But I trust that, so soon as the text of the ruling of the Privy Council is officially made known to our Government, measures will be at once taken to protect the holders of land who are now attacked so seriously, or if not attacked, then menaced by an inapplicable but an adopted English law.

Through all alienated lands out here, proper, necessary, and direct roads have been surveyed, and the Crown, whenever necessary, has the power (which it has not got in England) to provide fresh roads wherever required, anywhere, and at any time.

As, until the fencing and improvement of our lands raised this question, everyone took the nearest track to any destination, the surveyed roads being neglected, and as many tracks have been formed by residents for their own convenience, numerous tracks exist which, if claimed and granted now as public roads will ruin the holders of property, and render deeds of great delusions.

often within a few days of each other; but the public have a legal right. It appears, to use other words, and the Government cannot get the same length of protecting landholders by granting public gates on these old tracks, as the Government very properly only recognizes their own charted and surveyed roads. As this English law clashes with our circumstances, let us hope the Government will quickly grasp the situation. By prompt action they may avert much ruinous legal action, intensified class hatreds, and grievous injury.

I trust we may see that the Government can and does grasp the difficulty of the matter, and will avert such a

by at once bringing a bill before the Assembly dealing with the exigencies of the case, which is indeed urgent. This measure will be gladly hailed by the large number of the community affected by it who require security for their possessions and that their vested rights shall be preserved.

August 15. I am, Sir, Yr. Obedt. Servant, J. H. M.

[.gov.au/nla.news-page1](http://www.gov.au/nla.news-page1)

complete protection from this evil, and there can be little question that the preponderance of authority is on this side. What is not so certain is the amount of risk incurred. It should not be forgotten, however, that the plan of the railway will be of little avail in the absence of sanitation, and there is some reason to fear that in this latter particular the plan which has been laid down for the city of Sydney is still behind those which have been suggested for that of Chicago.

The publication of Mr. Whitmore's criticism on Mr. Jones' plan for a city railway, and that gentleman's reply thereto, have brought once more into public notice a question which seems so difficult of satisfactory solution. It is quite obvious that the railway department is opposed to any city extension at all. Looked at merely from the point of view of the country traffic passengers can be disposed of at Redfern, and the goods can be dealt with at the new wharf to be constructed on the western side of Darling Harbour. For the Department that is sufficient. All the officers feel pressed to provide for the existing business, and that which will inevitably come. But the public, which wishes a certain accommodation provided for itself, takes other matters into consideration, and is not satisfied with what will merely suffice for departmental necessities. The question must be looked at in all its bearings, and as relates to the present and the future of the city; and it cannot be said that the problem has as yet been adequately stated, still less satisfactorily solved.

It is too late now to ask whether Sydney began at the best place. The site was really determined by the water supply offered by the Tank Stream, and water on the spot was an essential consideration for the infant settlement. From that point the city has grown and spread inland, and the Darling Harbour water frontage served admirably for all the existing and intercolonial commerce for many years, although the steep landing down to it was altogether too steep for a great city. The Government, which had reserved nearly the whole of Sydney Cove, ultimately made a public wharf round the margin better and more convenient than the private wharves, but not so well suited for the immediate storage of goods, though giving a far easier gradient for drays taking goods to the city. Up to the present time the commercial water frontage of the city may be said to extend from the head of Darling Harbour to Macquarie Street. The Government extended that frontage by the iron wharf, and now further extending it down the western side of Darling Harbour. At the same time it is improving Circular Quay, and adapting it to the largest vessels that come to this port. That improvement, however, will be largely thrown away if there is no railway communication that will enable goods to be brought to the city's side.

It is obvious to every one who looks into the question that the essential difference between the Government scheme and Mr. Jones's is this, that the former creates a new commercial frontage, while the latter endeavours to give a railway communication to the old frontage. It is very much easier and cheaper to extend the present wharf line along the Pyramont shore, than to bring it round the more occupied side of Darling Harbour. There is more room on the western side, there is less disturbance of existing buildings necessary, there is less compensation to be paid for land. But the existing trade is on the other side, and Mr. Jones's plan is intended to take the railway where the trade is rather than to ship the trade to a place where the railway is to be. It is obvious, however, that Mr. Jones's scheme really implies the resumption by Government of all the private water frontages that will be affected. We should require a public wharf as far as the railway went, and we must either have a broad street on the level of which a line should run after the fashion of our tramways, or we must have a passenger line cut into the hill which would allow of the transverse streets going over it. This would practically mean the reconstruction of all that part of Sydney, and we have not yet seen any trustworthy estimate of how much this would cost. It might prove a good national speculation, but it could not be entered into without a much more minute estimate than has yet been presented.

There seems little doubt that the shortest, and perhaps the cheapest way of getting from the Redfern terminus to the Circular Quay, would be to tunnel under Hyde Park, and then under Phillip or Castlereagh street. No estimate of the expense of following this route has as yet been made. The cost of Mr. Whitmore's plan was due to the enormous quantity of private property which he would have to take to avoid Hyde Park, and to make a huge terminal station between King and Hunter streets. Passenger lines should go on to the water's edge, so as to establish a connection between the steamboat and railway traffic. It is objected to this plan that there is no room at Circular Quay for a large general terminal. But this objection is not really so strong as it seems. There is no need to shift the Redfern establishment to the Circular Quay. There is a certain amount of passenger and goods traffic which requires that a railway line should be available from point to point, and all we have to ask is whether there is room enough to accommodate the traffic that has to be dealt with. There is a great deal of traffic that comes to Redfern that does not want to go to Circular Quay, and we do not need to provide for its accommodation. We need not overload the project with what does not belong to it.

In connection with the needs of the Circular Quay, it should also be borne in mind that a satisfactory railway scheme for Sydney would bring all the great highways into communication with each other, and with the city; and in looking forward to the future this is a point that should not be neglected. So far as the eastern side of the city is concerned, the natural route seems to be to connect the different bays by a line tunnelling through the dividing ridges, and coming out on each bay in succession. This is perhaps the natural way to the South Head, and such a line would be valuable for military as well as commercial purposes, besides dealing satisfactorily with a large amount of suburban traffic. But that is a question for the future. The immediate problem to be solved is whether the existing city of Sydney cannot be supplied with railway communication at a moderate cost—a communication that would connect the principal maritime frontage with the Redfern station, and that in its course would have

one or more stations for passenger accommodation. In our judgment, the problem is by no means incapable of solution. Such a line is wanted. It may be made at a cost not exceeding £1,000,000, and it would help very considerably to solve the railway difficulty. It must be obvious to every one that the railway policy, so far as the heart of the city is concerned, is at present a tentative one. The gain to the travelling public is immense, but the fitness of our narrow-gauge for the service is continually and will be increasingly called in question. The conflict of opinion and of interest in this matter will gradually educate the public to the idea that an underground railway will be a necessity for Sydney.

The Legislative Council yesterday so far yielded to the wishes of certain classes as Mr. Stewart would put it, or so recognized the instincts of the people according to Mr. Wynn's view of the case as to pass the second reading of the anti-Chinese Bill without a division. This was nothing more and nothing less than we had a right to expect. It is not the function of the Council to meet the policy of the Assembly with persistent opposition, or to use the powers which the law has placed in its hands so as to indicate a desire to assume the legislative direction and control of legislation. This is the second time, within a comparatively short period, that the Chinese question has been brought under its notice after treatment in the other House; and it would have been an error of judgment to place a veto upon the restrictive measure which the Assembly sent up in compliance with a considerable amount of public opinion. But when the second reading had been passed, it was not only within the province of the Council, but a duty of public duty, to scrutinize closely the character of the bill which came before it under such peculiar circumstances. When a project of law has its origin in times of excitement, it is pushed forward amidst expressions of heated feeling, and bears on its face evidence of the influence of prejudice and race hatred, it is the business of men who are not affected by such sentiments or propensities to interpose for the sake of humanity and the public credit, and to exercise their power to reduce it to a presentable shape. However strong the desire to regulate and restrict Chinese immigration may be, there is no sufficient reason for believing that public opinion throughout the country demands a prohibitory law; and there is no sufficient reason for passing a restrictive one. And whether it be considered expedient to prohibit or to restrict, it can never be the right course for a Legislature to seek the accomplishment of either purpose by provisions essentially deceptive. There are numbers of people who honestly profess their approval of measures to keep Chinese immigration within safe and manageable limits, who will learn with a sense of relief that the Council has expunged the quarantine clause. This clause would have served no useful purpose. It was not necessary to secure the efficiency of the bill. Its appearance in the bill was an indication that something more than efficiency was sought. It was an ugly excrescence, which the Council has done well to remove. The alteration of the proportion of Chinese immigrants to the tonnage of the vessel in which they are brought is also a change for the better. It sets up no real cause of alarm. It leaves the bill sufficiently restrictive for all useful purposes. It reduces the bill to some extent from the charge of inhumanity, because it admits the possibility that a few Chinese—though only a few—may still come; and no measure which purports to be restrictive only could honestly be carried beyond that point. The other changes introduced in the same clause on the motion of Mr. ALFRED STANLEY, were necessary to prevent doubt and inconvenience, and possibly hardship, which even the framers of the bill did not intend to create. It is to be hoped that the remaining clauses will be treated in the same spirit, and that the measure, if it should pass into law, will pass as an effective measure for restricting Chinese immigration within safe limits, and not as one that goes beyond the reasonable and moderate requirements of the situation. With that, moderate men throughout the colony will be satisfied. More than that the Legislature, which should represent the calm and mature judgment of the country, and not the excitement or passion of a passing hour, ought not to seek.

On the 16th of June the medical adviser to the Government wrote to the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, recommending "that instructions be given to the medical officers of all Government establishments, whether schools, reformatories, asylums, or gaols, to vaccinate the children and adolescents under their jurisdiction, and to the institutions." This recommendation was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by Mr. Watson the same day, and is minute "App'l. H.P. 16-6-81. Acting upon instructions forwarded to him by the Under-Secretary for Justice, Mr. MURRAY issued a general order, dated 22nd July, and directed that "whenever the medical attendants of Government establishments, or of any other institution, in the case of prisoners, be dealt with as a prison offence." A warrant at Darlinghurst named ANNE STEVENS was vaccinated on the 25th July with lymph taken from a prisoner who was alleged to be suffering from a local form of smallpox. The latter part of this charge is denied by the visiting surgeon; but the papers published on Wednesday give evidence enough that this woman, STEVENS, was not a fit subject to vaccinate from. She has been convicted thirty-three times for vagrancy, stealing, obscenity, drunkenness, and prostitution. Her first conviction is dated 10th March, 1864, when the young girl was but fifteen years of age, and since then she has spent a large portion of her time in gaol. Her offences should not have placed her beyond the pale of Christian charity, but that is no reason why she should be selected to supply lymph for the compulsory vaccination of young and prisoners. Whatever opinion may be held as to the necessity of adopting this sanitary precaution, there is good cause for the unwellington of prisoners to submit to vaccination under such circumstances. One of them was sentenced to three days' confinement in the cells on the 25th July for being "refractory and refusing to be vaccinated," and still declared "she would rather die than submit." Finally, on the 31st instant, a minute intimated "J.G.L.L." directs that "compulsion must not be used to enforce vaccination in the gaols, and there must be no punishment for refusal to submit to vaccination. Such is the latest phase of the small-pox scare, and so far as evidence has yet appeared, it is in keeping with all the rest. Mr. MACQUEEN O'CONNOR's letter is rather one of recrimination than of expiation, so far as the matter affects him, and Mr. MACLEAN may well express "regret at the attitude of officers on whose cooperation the service of the establishment is so dependent." There appears to be no love lost at the Darlinghurst among some of the officials, and the

state of discipline disclosed by the correspondence demands a separate and thorough investigation, apart from the vaccination case. The contradictory evidence, and the contradictory statements of witnesses, in the recent case of a convict, are not a very encouraging sign. There is reason to believe that the papers laid upon the table of Parliament are not complete, and if they can be supplemented by anything more creditable to administrative wisdom the sooner the supplement is added the better.

The Treasurer of South Australia had an easy task in opening his Budget to Parliament last Tuesday. The revenue for the year had been £2,010,000, and the expenditure £1,970,000, which left a small balance on the right side, and indicated the need for no taxation. But for all that the Government was very impressed with the necessity of adjusting the incidence of taxation, and intended to propose measures accordingly. That is the right thing to do, provided the readjustment itself be a proper one, for taxes imposed under the pressure of deficits follow the line of least resistance instead of that of fiscal equity. In the first instance the Government proposed the removal of imposts on coffee, cocoa, and chocolate, and industry will get relief by the fiscal emancipation of corn, wool, and other articles. The loss will be recouped by land and property taxes at the rate of 6d. in the £ of the clear value in excess of £20 per acre. The exemption is sufficiently liberal, and nobody can say that the new tax will press upon the indigent. But in giving up the tea duty South Australia is not setting a good precedent. No system of taxation can be just which does not distribute the cost of government among all the governed in some fair proportion to the benefits they receive, and general consumption is a very equitable and general basis of all. It is universally used, without being an absolute necessity of life. In Australia it is an important, and does not require the Customs house to be protected by a corresponding excise. Sugar is a more suitable article for exemption than tea, for it is a local product, and in fact an almost indispensable article of food. In other respects the proposals of the South Australian Government are in the direction of reform. The land and property tax is expected to yield only £500,000, while the Customs will bring in £550,000, so that consumption will still bear the bulk of the public burdens. Railways are beginning to be taxed, as they should be, at 3d. per cent. on their cost. The public debt of £11,196,490 is high for so small a population as 279,000, and is equal to nearly double the rate of indebtedness for New South Wales; yet the last loan commanded so good a price that the South Australian Treasurer proposes to float further loans, and to use the proceeds to pay off the debt. The suggestion in regard to New South Wales stock some time since. With the Victorian border duties arrangement our neighbours appear to be as dissatisfied as they are content with the terms of their last convention with this colony. The tone of the debate was hopeful, public men of all shades of opinion being agreed that the time had come when there is nothing extravagant in the Treasurer's suggestion to hold an International Exhibition in five years to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the colony. Our own centennial will soon be here, and that will be a suitable occasion for some great intercolonial gathering, however premature the last may have been.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The further consideration of the Chinese Restriction Bill was the sole business transacted in the Legislative Council yesterday. The debate on the second reading lasted only about an hour and a half, when a motion was agreed to without division, in committee, the second clause, dealing with the liability to quarantine all vessels arriving in port with Chinese on board, was vigorously opposed; and, after considerable discussion, was struck out, by 19 votes to 5. The fourth clause, which provided that the Chinese should not be permitted to come here in a greater proportion than one to every 100 tons of the vessel's register was amended, by making the proportion two for each 100 tons register. Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday several hours were occupied in the consideration of the Ringbarking Bill, all the clauses of which were eventually agreed to, and also a new clause, proposed by Mr. Macpherson, to the effect that the owner of any land liable to ringbark should be liable to the same. The Parliamentary Evidence Bill was read a second time, and taken into committee pro forma.

The following is a new clause that Sir George Jones intends to move in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, upon the recommendation of that measure: "If any young male person under or apparently under the age of 14, but above seven years, shall, in any street or public place, or in any company, or in any vehicle, or in any public or private house, or in any other place, or in any other manner, use any obscene or filthy language, or any insulting language or gesture calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, or shall maliciously or wantonly destroy or damage, or attempt to destroy or damage, any growing tree, shrub, or plant in any park or garden, or shall steal any fruit, or vegetable, or other article, or shall, in any street or public place, throw any stone or other missile, so as to endanger the safety of any person, he shall be liable to immediate apprehension by any constable or householder; and, on conviction before two Justices, to be once privately whipped, at a time and place to be fixed by the Justices, such time being not less than six nor more than 48 hours after conviction, and the offender shall remain in custody. And any young male person above, or apparently above, the age of 14 years, but under, or apparently under, the age of 20 years, who shall commit any of the offences specified in this section shall be liable to apprehension, and on conviction to be privately whipped and otherwise dealt with as in the case of a young male person under the age of 14 years. Provided that in the case of persons above, or apparently above, the age of 14 years, but under, or apparently above, the age of 20 years, the number of strokes in each case to be fixed by the Justices." A warrant on the Western Australian telegraph line was restored last evening. In another column we publish the continuation of our English summary of news brought by the R.M.S. *Bohara*, which arrived at Albany on Tuesday, our telegram having been interrupted when it was partly through.

We regret having to announce the death of an early hour yesterday morning, of the Right Hon. James O'Quinn, Bishop of Melbourne. For some time past the health of the deceased had been in a very critical condition, and yesterday afternoon his medical attendant pronounced his case to be hopeless. Bishop O'Quinn was born at Athy, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, in 1820; and after finishing his education at Rome, was ordained to the priesthood in 1844. Having devoted some years to a life of teaching in a school in Dublin, he was consecrated first Roman Catholic Bishop of Brisbane in June, 1870, and in 1880 he arrived in that city. He was noted for the liberality and breadth of his views on public questions.

In the Banco Court, yesterday, Mr. Gairdner v. Cowley was not finished, and the Chief Justice will sum up to the jury this morning. In the Jury Court, the libel action against the proprietors of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, *Hyndes*, & *Co.* was continued, and was promised by a verdict being entered for the plaintiff with £100 damages. In *Buckland v. Aarons*, an action for commission on the negotiation of a loan, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with £150 damages. At the City Council meeting yesterday, a report was read and statements were made of a not very alarming character, more that the warm weather is approaching, and a very unwellcome mainly move about in our midst. In his report, the Inspector of Nuisance describes the Bourke-street Public School premises as being in a disgusting unclean condition, dangerous to the children attending the school, and the surrounding locality. It appears that yesterday the civil officers visited the place for the second time, after the first visit, notice was served upon the Under-Secretary for the Education Department to

abate the nuisance. This was about three weeks ago, and the convenient season for the necessary sanitary improvements has not arrived, and the noxious odours of the place still threaten to introduce disease into the neighbourhood. The Mayor took occasion to state that, on behalf of the citizens, he had resolved to visit all the Public Schools in the city, but he received an intimation from the Department to the effect that it was not his business to interfere with public buildings.

A number of gentlemen connected with the shipping interest met yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Pritchard and Thompson's Stock Exchange, Pitt-street, to inspect an improved ship-model invented or discovered by Mr. J. McGeorgical, chemist, of Belmont, who, until his combination is patented, naturally keeps it secret. Among them were Mr. Phillips, the sailing-master, and Captain Knight, the marine superintendent, of the A.S.N. Co.; Mr. Thomas, of the Hunter River S.N. Co.; and Mr. Kemp, architect for the Department of Education, and they were shown a number of tablets of wood or iron, each coated with either Mr. McGeorgical's paint, or that of some other inventor, located the various 18 ft. 18 in. McGeorgical has been engaged at intervals in working out the following positions:—To make paper-machos which might be easily applied and which would adhere firmly to iron or wood, and which would obviate the necessity of coppering ships' hulls;—and to make durable and anti-corrosive paint, which would possess the additional quality of not fouling; which, when applied to timber, and subsequently submerged, would resist the encroachments of teredo navalis; which when used on wood not submerged would prevent corrosion. The painted tablets he showed yesterday presented a particularly smooth firm surface, and as far as could be seen, were not liable to be injured by the action of a very superior class; but until they are practically tested, it is impossible to pronounce upon their merits. They are, however, to be tested, for when the requisite permission is obtained, the tablets will be submerged in the Vernon, and left there undisturbed for a period sufficiently long to show whether Mr. McGeorgical's labours have been fruitful or not.

At the next meeting of the medical section of the Royal Society Mr. Alfred Roberts informed the members present that the Board of Health had advised the Government not to quarantine medical men who, in the course of their practice, might be called upon to attend cases of small-pox, and who took proper precautions, unless special circumstances should, in any particular instance, render such a course necessary. Mr. Roberts explained the reasoning the Board were being adopted to stamp out the disease, and stated that the Government was most anxious to do everything calculated to attain this end, and which was at the same time just and right. He also expressed the desire of the Board of Health to have the hearty co-operation of the medical profession.

The usual weekly Temperance meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on Wednesday evening, and was presided over by the Rev. J. H. Hildred, who presided. The meeting, which was very well attended, and very orderly, was addressed by Mr. John Rosely, M.L.A., Mr. Joseph Caver, Mayor of Newcastle, and Mr. J. B. Selwick. Several melodies were sung during the evening, and the result of the meeting was that nearly a dozen names were added to the list of pledged abstainers, numbering about 120 during the present month.

The Rev. Dr. Steel delivered his lecture on "Rome, Pagan and Papal, as seen in its Monuments," in the Globe Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Mutual Improvement Society, on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance. Mr. Joseph Paxton occupied the chair, and the Rev. Robert Gilchrist conducted the opening service. The chairman then, for appropriate remarks, introduced Dr. Steel. The Rev. lecturer at once entered on his subject, and in a masterly way glanced at many points of interest in the history of the "Eternal City." These were illustrated by means of a magic lantern, in a series of splendid views. For more than an hour and a half Dr. Steel, by his graphic descriptions, and clear and easy style, interested and delighted his audience. At the close of the motion of Mr. Andrew McCredie, seconded by Mr. David Epplestone, a hearty vote of thanks was conveyed to the lecturer. On the motion of the Rev. T. Hill, seconded by the Rev. Robert Collier, a similar expression was paid to the chairman. The meeting was brought to a close by the Rev. A. Gardiner pronouncing the benediction.

The anniversary services in connection with the Wesleyan Church (Newtown circuit), was held on Sunday last. On Wednesday evening there was a public meeting, presided over by Mr. H. James, and addressed by the Revs. G. Lane, H. Youngman, and H. Chapman, and by Messrs. G. Crawshaw, J. E. Wilmet, and B. W. Chapman.

The Rev. F. P. Carroll was presented on Wednesday evening with an address and purse of sovereigns, amounting to £108, in recognition of his services to the colony, and to the cause of the poor, by the Rev. J. H. Hildred, and the Rev. J. B. Selwick. The Rev. F. P. Carroll is a native of the United States, and has been in the colony for some time.

Mr. E. D. Woodcock, of Mount Gilead, was an exhibitor of pigs at the recent exhibition in Brisbane. He obtained two first prizes in the classes for improved Berkshire, and two first prizes and a special prize for a pair of sows, both under six months old, of the Poland China breed. The judge considered the latter breed, which is new in Queensland, of great merit.

A correspondent directs attention to the want of better means of communication between the northern and southern shores of George's River. He says that the present state of things is not at all satisfactory to the public, and he suggests that the Government should take steps to improve the communication, and that the point will soon be superseded by better means of communication.

A BREAST-KILLER was yesterday prosecuted by Inspector Mitchell for having in his possession at his place of business a number of loaves upon which there was found to be an aggregate deficiency of fifteen grains. This, fortunately for the public, is an offence in regard to which no conviction has yet been obtained. The defendant, who is a justice, has no "discretion" as to the penalty. The defendant was called upon to pay at the rate of 2s. per ounce, amounting in the whole to £11 6s.

A CHILD named James Holloway, aged 10 weeks, son of James and Margaret Holloway, of Elizabeth-street, Waterloo, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon. The infant had been in delicate health since its birth. At 10 o'clock the mother went to sleep, leaving the child James and another in bed with her, but when she awoke at 5 o'clock she found that the former was dead.

On Tuesday, just after noon (the *Register* Dispatch reports), the notorious convict, Michael Minton, under sentence of two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst, made his escape from Broadwood road. It appears that during the forenoon Minton had been in the yard with eight other prisoners, and at noon set down to his dinner the same as usual, and must have almost immediately sneaked out unseen to the back of the watercloset in the yard, and scaled the wall by the aid of a rope constructed of blankets torn into strips, and tightly twisted together, at the end of which, using the handle of a bucket, which had been bent and formed into a hook. This he fastened to the top of the wall, where it remained fast while he climbed up, and when there he must have drawn it up after him, and lowering himself on the other side reached the ground in safety. He was observed by a person outside, who gave the alarm, and Senior-constable Bailey, who lives in the neighbourhood, pursued him for some way up the hill, but Minton gaining ground, having returned for his horse. In the meantime, constable Dwyer, the gaoler, who was writing in his office at the time the alarm was given, rushed out and went in pursuit of Minton on foot, but when the latter got over the range he disappeared from view. They searched all the range to Strathfield and Windsor, but without success. Minton had been in the yard with eight other prisoners, and at noon set down to his dinner the same as usual, and must have almost immediately sneaked out unseen to the back of the watercloset in the yard, and scaled the wall by the aid of a rope constructed of blankets torn into strips, and tightly twisted together, at the end of which, using the handle of a bucket, which had been bent and formed into a hook. 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WEATHER MA

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VACCINATION IN GAOL.

The papers in reference to vaccination in Darlinghurst Gaol, laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly on

"Sir,—I beg to state, in reference to my being vaccinated, that on that day of undergoing that operation, and when at the surgery for that purpose, prisoner Susan Fisher was there, and the lymph being taken from her I was inoculated.

"Sir,—I do myself the honour to recommend that instructions be given to the medical officers of all Government

establishments, whether schools, reformatories, asylums, or jails, to vaccinate the inmates and officers attached to the institutions; and that no one, whether a pupil teacher or other person, who comes from a dwelling in which there is a case of any kind of eruptive sickness be allowed to enter a

On the papers, so far, Mr. McLean made a minute to the effect that he did not see any occasion for an investigation.

"Sir, In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the medical adviser to the Government, which has been received from the Colonial Secretary's Department, recommending that the inmates and officers of all gaols be vaccinated against small pox, I have also forwarded into the matter.

The following real history of the woman Susan Fisher is supplied by Mr. Head, the principal gaoler :-

Particulars of conviction and prison history of Susan Fisher, a prisoner in Sydney Gaol; - Susan Fisher, alias Connors; born at

recommending that all animals at offices or all government establishments be vaccinated, &c., I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to cause the needful instructions to be given in the matter with regard to all establishments under your control.

Where.	When.	Offense.	Sentence.
Central Police O.	March 10, 1894	Vagrancy ...	1 month & 10 days
Iditto	April 29,	" Riotous ...	66 hours & 10 days
Iditto	June 22,	" Vagrancy ...	1 month & 10 days

the following general order was issued:—	Ditto	Sept. 29	"	Ditto	...	7 days	...	of the
" Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office,	Ditto	Dec. 7	"	Ditto	...	7 days	...	eight
" Sydney, 23rd July, 1881.	Ditto	Dec. 19	"	Ditto	...	1 month	...	broken
" Referring to the order as to vaccination in prisons, it is	Ditto	April 7, 1885	"	Disorderly	...	7 days	...	The
further notified that when a person objects, on the ground	Ditto	May 5	"	Ditto	...	7	...	paid
that he is a prisoner, and that he is not a free man, he	Ditto	May 27	"	Riotous	...	1 month	...	under

of previous vaccination, and advises the medical attendant	Ditto	Aug. 18	1887	Scordery	16 hours	dance
of the alleged fact, it will be for the medical attendant to	Sydney Gr. A.	April 2	1887	Threading	18 months	twelve
exercise his own discretion as to the necessity for revaccination.	Summary	Nov. 7	1887	Scordery	3 days	and
It is desired to carry out the order of the Government	Ditto	March 8	1888	Riotous		Neilson
by persuasion if possible; but when the medical attendant	Ditto	June 7		Drunk		page at
	Ditto	Dec. 10	1870	Ditto		custody

Discontinue vaccination necessary, discontinue must, in the case of prisoners, be dealt with as a prison offense. No disbursement on the part of an officer or inmate of a prison by residence with an officer is anticipated.	Disco Disco Disco Disco Disco	June 4 May 16 June 17 Aug. 21	1871	Disorderly "Stealing "Vagrancy "Assaulting a child "Stealing from the person	7 14 7 8	be paid Bilyard Thom, E Conway the Hon	
<p align="center">"HAROLD McLEAN, C.O.P."</p> <p>"The H. C. C. C."</p>							

On the 15th July the matron of Darlington Gaol wrote to the principal gaoler the following letter:—

"Female Wing, Darlington, July 15, 1881.

"Sir,—It has been reported to me by Mrs. Costello that

Miss Sullivan had vaccinated from a woman named	Ditto	Nov. 23	" Drunk	7	"	be paid
Simon Fisher, whom she said was enough to infect a nation,	Ditto	Jan. 19,	1873	" Riotous	4	" Miller
and that she had made her bathe and poultice her arm im-	Ditto	March 15	"	" Obscene language	3 months	"
mediately after; also, that Miss Lynch had refused to be	Quarter 8, S.	Oct. 8	"	" Stealing from the Acquired	1 month	"
vaccinated from that woman, and that Miss Sullivan had	Central Police C.	Nov. 8	"	"	1 month	"
been vaccinated from that woman, and that Miss Sullivan had	Central Police C.	Nov. 8	"	"	1 month	"

to be deeply about it that she had said, and that the nurse, Mrs. Gourley, had looked significantly at Miss Sullivan to give her to understand that Fisher was not a fit person to be vaccinated from.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ditto</td> <td>Feb. 17, 1876</td> <td>11th</td> <td>7 days</td> <td>the into</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto</td> <td>May 8</td> <td>Common</td> <td>prostitute</td> <td>the into</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sydney Q.B.</td> <td>Dec. 19</td> <td>"</td> <td>Stealing two rolls of</td> <td>the agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>two</td> <td></td> <td>Miller</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>steal</td> <td></td> <td>how much</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto</td> <td>June 1, 1877</td> <td>Stealing from the</td> <td>Ditto</td> <td>he signed</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>merch</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Ditto	Feb. 17, 1876	11th	7 days	the into	Ditto	May 8	Common	prostitute	the into	Sydney Q.B.	Dec. 19	"	Stealing two rolls of	the agent			two		Miller			steal		how much	Ditto	June 1, 1877	Stealing from the	Ditto	he signed			merch		
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		merch																																		
" There has been evidently a great deal of idle talk and a considerable amount of mischief done by the girls."																																				

Central Police C. Aug. 23	"	Obscene language	3 days	of the re
Water Police C. Oct. 20	"	Ditto	14 "	Mr. P
Sydney N.S. ... Jan. 29, 1878	"	Stealing from the person	18 months	said that because
Ditto ... Oct. 3, 1879	"	Ditto	Acquired	of a Mil
West India ...	"	Conceal	6 months	

[illegible]

Miss O'Sullivan, on being required to give an explanation, sent the following letter to the matron:—

"Madame,—In answer to the explanation required of me, I beg to state that I was vaccinated on the 6th instant by Dr. O'Connor, the lymph being taken from a prisoner named Susan Fisher. I have been for some time under the influence of the vaccine virus, and have been vaccinated, and sentenced to seven days' cells. Anne woman, Mary Ann Thompson, was locked up for the same offence, but she subsequently expressed her willingness to submit, and Mr. Read sent word to the Visiting Surgeon to be kind enough to vaccinate her at once, but the doctor had no time to do so."

pression that prisoner Fisher was suffering from a disease of some sort, and I came to the conclusion that she was not a fit person to be vaccinated from. I felt rather annoyed about it, and when I came back from the surgery I informed the sub-matron of my getting the lymph from the prisoner positively refused until the woman was taken out to be Visiting Magistrate and punished. The matter was referred to the Comptroller-General, who minutes as follows:—

"There appears to be difficulty with some prisoners in the question of vaccination, but I am inclined to think

father. I said to the suvornatnik, "What shall I do?" She told me to go at once and wash and poultice my arm, which I did. My arm feels all right now. I did not tell the doctor what I had done. I am sure the doctor was very kind and attentive to me. Yours, etc.,

"ANNE O'SULLIVAN,"
The matter having been referred to the visiting surgeon, Dr. O'Connor, that gentleman wrote as follows:—
"Dulingham Road Hospital, 18th July, 1881.
"Sir,—In reply to the serious and unexpected charge before expiration of sentence. 24/4/81."
It appeared that the prisoner was vaccinated previous to her discharge, and detained in the cells until discharged. Mr. Read adds, with grim humour, "I think this was sufficient punishment."

made against me—viz., "Knowingly Vaccinating Miss O'Sullivan from a person suffering from a loathsome disease," permit me to offer the following remarks, which I trust will dispel the "illusion," or rather "delusion," that certain officials are labouring under.

"In the first place, Susan Fisher has been under my care in the past hospital on only two occasions, and then she was suffering from miscarriages, which, in my humble opinion, did not originate directly or indirectly from any constitutional disease, nor did she ever exhibit symptoms of

the "leathome disease" to which Mr. Read invites attention; on the contrary, I believe that there is no healthier inmate of Jailsburg jail than the prisoner in question. On the date of vaccination after vaccination in her case, seeing that the operation had succeeded, and that

The lymph yielded was of the best quality. I refused to vaccinate some of the female teachers, and Miss O'Sullivan submitted without the slightest demur (as her attitude proved to me well show), the result being that her case was quite successful. I have also vaccinated over 20 persons

from Susan Fisher, and of whom have resulted satisfactorily, and I myself would not have the least hesitation in being inoculated with the same lymph; and if certain superior officials, instead of going outside the goal to be vaccinated, had been inoculated from Susan Fisher, they

probably would not have had occasion to express their abhorrence of vaccination, and certainly would have experienced more satisfaction as far as their bodily comfort was concerned, besides avoiding the very bad example and tendency to subvert all regular discipline likely to ensue

"With reference to the matron's report, Miss O'Sullivan (to whom I do not attach the slightest blame in the matter) assures me that she had not the least idea of making any complaint, and being the one interested was greatly surprised

"It is now two years since Mrs. Challis, in conjunction with Mr. Read and others, were pleased to confer my con-

I agree with them in recommending the release of a prisoner named Isabella O'Brien, who by the way did infinite credit to their humane recommendations. Ever since that affair (as you can easily verify by reference to past correspondence) society in the first part of the programme, continuing "drawing-room entertainment," none of the performances of the Frolights justified the use of the adjective "great." The programme also consisted of an amusing sketch and two farces. One of the most enjoyable parts of the entertainment was the presentation of the "Merry Men of the Forest," and the

" On reference to the prison rules I find—1st. 'That any official making a charge will be expected to substantiate and

"Mr. Rand's proper course to pursue would have been to

confront with me before coming upon an unexplained disturbance, and it probably would never have reached you, as I most certainly consider that Mr. Reed ought to feel himself capable of dealing with such trivial cases without making it an official controversy.

"In conclusion, I may remark that Mr. Row was so
seem to have quite appreciated the extreme gravity of
the charge that he brought against me—a charge so serious that
I should have been quite justified in appealing to the
Colonial Secretary, but that, knowing the very great
and good character of Mr. Row, I thought it better to
leave the matter at rest."

By Messrs. Maiden, T.H., and Clark.—Successors:
at 4 d; E, 1 at 3 d; OA, 2 at 6 d; C, 1 at 3 d; JH, 1 at 3 d;
W, 1 at 6 d; JH completed, 2 at 3 d; F, 1 at 3 d; S at 3 d; White
B, 1 at 6 d; Black dot, 2 at 3 d; White W, 3 at 6 d; G, 3 at
3 d; P over H, 2 at 3 d; WH on leather, 1 at 3 d; H over B, 3 at
3 d; White rat, 2 at 3 d; F, 1 at 3 d; D, 1 at 3 d; HH, 1 at 3 d;
S, 1 at 3 d; H, 1 at 3 d; H, 1 at 3 d; H, 1 at 3 d; H, 1 at 3 d;

Well, and
distribution
drawn.
In the
Mr. Lyons
here lay down

unnecessary trouble which is continually being added upon
about this department (the medical). I do not wish to cause
any further unpleasantness. For this forbearance I neither
expect nor desire thanks from the officials I have before al-
luded to, only I think it as well to remind them that human
nature is not perfect.

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

(Handwritten signature)

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
(Ref)

ANNUAL SALE.

HAWKESBURY RACE.

25th and 27th August.

The Entrance Gates will be held by public auction, on the Race-course, at 11.15 p.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

By order,
G. S. GUEST, Sec. H. B. C.

Richmond, 19th August, 1881.

CAR HORSE.

Under Bill of Sale.

T. CORGOVE has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 180, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A good cab horse; sound and fast.

See Hunter CHARLES O'MALLEY.

T. CORGOVE has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 180, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

See Hunter CHARLES O'MALLEY, 15.3 high, a great jumper, very fast, and a good hack.

From Captain G.W.

T. CORGOVE has received instructions from J. King, Esq., of Kilmara, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 180, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A really good horse, half of full milk.

Child's Pony, saddle, and bridle.

T. CORGOVE has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 180, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A very handsome child's pony, 12 hands, saddle and bridle, all complete.

BURKE, COULSON, and LEECH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m.

1 truck bed.

1 ditto mutton.

3000 mixed sheep's carcasses.

BRUNER and WOLFE have received instructions to sell by auction, at their store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at half-past 9.

Hair, horse, and harness.

At half-past 10.

Cakes and tallow.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, at Mr. Geo. Forth's, Prater's Sale Yards, THIS DAY, and every FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Dead pigs, poultry, eggs, &c.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Hay, corn, chaff, bran, wheat, potatoes, pumpkins; and all other goods.

At 11 o'clock.

Wood, posts, rails, &c.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Newtown Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Hay, straw, lucerne, corn, potatoes, pumpkins.

At 11 o'clock.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Hay, straw, chaff, bran, wheat, potatoes, pumpkins.

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At 11 o'clock.

SFAURTH PRATER will sell by auction, at Newtown Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Hay, straw, lucerne, corn, potatoes, pumpkins.

At 11 o'clock.

SFAURTH PRATER will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Hay, straw, chaff, bran, wheat, potatoes, pumpkins.

At 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, at his Prater's Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Calves, pigs, lambs, ducks, geese, &c.

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Calves, pigs, lambs, ducks, geese, &c.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the ground, Phillips-street, opposite the Blue Bell Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Building materials of all descriptions, Nos. 114 and 116.

Bricks, doors, windows, casings, iron, timber, &c.

Office—115, King-street.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

At 301, HOUTMAN-STREET, Harry Hill.

Extensive sale of superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and

Edgewise, comprising

Carpet, Floorcloth, Mattings

DRAWING-ROOM SUITS, in hair cloth

Chiffoniers, Loo Tables, FINE GLASSES

CHROMES, Lusters, Vases, &c.

Bedsteads and Bedding

Wardrobes and sets, M.R. Toilet Glasses

China Drawers, Case Glass

Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Chairs, Dressing Cases, &c.

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